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## ALFALFA AS CURE FOR MELANCHOLIA

Chicago, July 2.—Alfalfa as a remedy for indigestion and mental depression was recommended today by Dr. Alexander L. Blackwood of Chicago at the closing session of the annual convention of the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

Dr. Blackwood told of experiments made with the new remedy on patients at a Chicago hospital.

"During the past year observations were made of the action of alfalfa on seventeen persons," he said. "All of them noted that they grew so hungry that they could scarcely wait for their meals. Their minds were clear and bright, all bodily functions were stimulated and it was impossible to have the blues."

The alfalfa is converted into tinctures and administered internally. Its use, according to Dr. Blackwood, was accompanied by an immediate delightful feeling of well being, increased appetite and great improvement in weight.

"All bodily functions were stimulated and it was impossible to have the blues," said the physician's report.

The drug is known as medicago sativa and is manifested by the same effects on guinea pigs and rabbits as on humans.

"Dr. Ben Bradley of Hamlet, Ohio, also has made experiments with alfalfa," said Dr. Blackwood, "and he believes it to be a coming drug. It stimulates digestion and will prove of great value in dealing with loss of appetite. It does not act as a stimulant in the same sense as liquor."

Before adjournment, Dr. Frank Brannen of Chicago attacked the serum treatment of rheumatism and scored certain manufacturers who, he said, practically force their remedies on the profession by advertising and publishing a few testimonials, in that manner bringing sufferers to a point of belief where they demand the alleged cure regardless of the advice of their physician for or against it.

"Rheumatism is widely variable," said Dr. Brannen. "Its cause is not uniform. Its manifestations are not constant. Consequently it is not possible to obtain uniform results for any one anti-toxin. The treatment is not devoid of danger."

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July 7, 14, 21, 28, 1915.  
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September 1, 8, 15, 1915.

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### JULY FOURTH EXCURSIONS

July 3, 4 and 5. Reduced rates between points on Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific System. Return limit July 6. See Agents for rates and further particulars.—(Advertisement).

### HORSES FOR WAR BEING PURCHASED

Salt Lake, July 3.—That activity has not relaxed in the purchase of horses for the European market is evidenced by the fact that buyers, both local and those directly representing Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Chicago and Grand Island commission houses are ferreting every corner of the state in search for desirable mounts for the cavalry and horses of the larger variety suited to the artillery branch of the service. Since the European war began it is estimated that at least 10,000 horses have been purchased in Utah alone, the greater number of which were for the British government. At an average of \$150, which is considered by authorities as conservative, these sales have netted the farmers and ranchmen of the state \$1,500,000.

It is interesting to note that an advance of from 35 to 50 per cent has taken place in the price of horses since the early period of the war. It is the consensus of opinion among buyers and horse buyers that prices will have to still further advance if desirable purchases continue.

### NEUTRALITY NOT BEING VIOLATED

Washington, July 2.—Investigation by the department of commerce of an advertisement by a Cleveland, O., manufacturing company of a machine for making acid bombs was brought to a close today, and Acting Secretary Sweet announced that no further action was contemplated by the department.

Assistant Solicitor Edward T. Quigley, who conducted the inquiry to determine whether there had been any violation of neutrality or of the laws of humanity, returned to Washington today and submitted an informal report. He found, according to Mr. Sweet, that the Cleveland company manufactured no bombs or shells, but merely turns out machines which not only are being exported now, but which were sold before the war to European countries generally for use in the drilling of metals.

Mr. Sweet said the report showed that the advertisement was furnished a trade paper for publication by the regular advertising agent of the company and that the evidence was quite strong that no one interested in any foreign country had investigated the statements in the advertisements.

It was explained that similar advertisements would not be published hereafter.

### Have you danced to the 20-piece military band at Lagoon? Fare 25c after 4 p. m. (Holidays included).

### CELEBRATING INDEPENDENCE DAY IN THE OLD STYLE

MORNING NOON NIGHT

# SEA FIGHT IN BALTIC

## Russians Defeat Germans in Naval Battle Off Gothland

Christiania, July 2.—A naval battle between Russian and German ships has been fought off the island of Gothland, south and east of Stockholm. The battle lasted throughout last night and this forenoon, and while there is evidence that it was of a sanguinary character, no details have become known beyond fragmentary information from residents of the islands, who observed a small part of the action, and scattering reports from Baltic ports.

Throughout the night the sound of heavy firing disturbed the inhabitants of the Swedish island and early this morning a fleet of warships was observed moving north in Laugarn harbor. Heavy firing was heard intermittently along the east coast, and at 1 o'clock four cruisers were observed closely engaged near the island. Later a German torpedo boat, with many wounded aboard, steamed into Katthammvik.

### Torpedo Boat Ashore.

Two submarine cables at widely separated points on Gothland connect with the Swedish mainland and each has brought its distinct version. Both state that four cruisers could be seen from shore engaged in battle and one has it that a large flotilla of torpedo craft was also engaged. This is supported by the fact that a German torpedo boat is reported ashore at Sherry and that the bodies of forty dead German sailors have been washed ashore there.

A Stockholm dispatch states that the German mine-laying ship Albatross is ashore off the island, after having been severely battered by fire from Russian cruisers.

### Fight Seen From Shore.

London, July 2, 10:30 p. m.—The Copenhagen correspondent of Reuters' Telegram company states that a message has been received from Gothland, telling of a naval battle off the east coast of that island.

According to the message, gunfire was heard last night and at 6:30 o'clock this morning a naval action was observed from Luzarn harbor and later warships steamed north.

At 10 o'clock four cruisers were seen closely engaged near Lund. Later a German torpedo boat with many wounded arrived at Katthammvik, on the east coast of Gothland.

An official statement issued by the Russian war office on July 1 told of an attempt by German warships to bombard the port of Windau, Courland, and land troops. This attempt was repulsed. Windau is a Russian port across the Baltic from Gothland island.

### Mine Layer Ashore.

London, July 2, 11 p. m.—A naval action occurred this morning off the east coast of the island of Gothland, says the Stockholm correspondent of Reuters' Telegram company. The German mine-layer Albatross was chased by four Russian cruisers and ran aground to escape capture. Twenty-one of the mine-layer's crew were killed and twenty-seven were wounded.

### Cruiser Reported Lost.

Copenhagen, via London, July 3, 2:15 a. m.—The Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states that it is reported that not only was a German torpedo boat sunk at Windau, but a cruiser of the Magdeburg type also was lost.

### Battleships Damaged.

Copenhagen, via London, July 3, 1:24 a. m.—The German battleship Wittelsbach, which is damaged, and a dreadnought of the Kaiser class, with many shots under the waterline from the battle in the Baltic, have returned to Kiel.

### German Plan Foiled.

Copenhagen, via London, July 3, 2:15 a. m.—In preparation for an advance north, supported by a German fleet, the Politiken's Petrograd correspondent states, eight German army corps were concentrated near Riga and in the Shavli region. The attack on Windau, the correspondent believed, was an evidence that this was the object of the German military and naval authorities.

The battleship Wittelsbach is of 11,830 tons displacement. Her complement in peace times is 650 officers and men. Her armament consists of four 9.4-inch and eighteen 6-inch guns. She was placed in service in 1902.

The battleships of the Kaiser class

each have a displacement of 24,310 tons and a complement of 658 officers and men. The armament of this class consists of ten 12-inch and fourteen 6-inch guns.

Vessels of the Magdeburg (Breslau) class have a displacement of 4,550 tons. They have a complement of 370 officers and men. They are armed with twelve 4.1-inch guns and two torpedo tubes.

### Submarine Sinks Ship Carrying Turkish Troops.

London, July 3, 12:55 a. m.—A British submarine in the Sea of Marmora, on June 26, sank the Turkish transport No. 42, which was full of troops, according to the Athens correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph company.

# TURKS DEFEATED ON DARDANELLES

London, July 2, 8:25 p. m.—An official statement given out by the British government this evening announces the capture of certain trenches in the Dardanelles operations, which complete the capture of that part of the Turkish line gained by the French on June 21. The full text of the statement follows:

"General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that on the afternoon of June 29 hostile columns moving west from north of Achil Baba and south from Kilid Bahr toward the Turkish right flank indicated that the enemy was preparing for a counterattack against a position was captured on the previous day. During the evening two mine galleries in front of our right center were blown in, after which the enemy subjected the trenches to a heavy rifle and machine gun fire for two hours.

"After a lull and another outburst of fire, a determined attack was made against the left of our position with the bayonet. This attack was repulsed with a heavy loss to the enemy.

"On the southern front the Turks made a concerted attack along the coast, where H. M. S. Wolverine, a destroyer, got searchlights and guns on to the main body and caused a heavy loss.

"To the east the attack was pressed closer under a heavy artillery fire, but finally was checked about forty yards from our parapet. Bomb attacks and intermittent shelling continued, but no further general attack was made, and at 6:30 a. m. the French moved out and by 7:20 a. m. had taken a series of entrenchments immediately in front of the left center of the line called by them 'the quadrilateral.'

"A number of Turks were driven out of the trenches by the French bombardment and much execution was done during their retreat. Subsequently trenches adjacent to the quadrilateral to the south were captured after more serious fighting, thus completing the capture of all that part of the enemy's line required to round out the gains made by the French on June 21. The enemy's losses everywhere were considerable. The captured positions are being consolidated."

### GENERAL HUERTA SENDS MESSAGE

El Paso, July 2.—General Huerta, who was selected by Porfirio Diaz to command the guard of soldiers that escorted him from his capital to Vera Cruz when Diaz left Mexico, sent tonight a message of condolence to Mrs. Diaz.

"My family, those sons of Mexico who are about me, and I, lament the news published in the papers today," Huerta cabled. "The death of President Diaz has removed one of the greatest men the republic has produced."

Huerta appeared deeply affected by the news of Diaz' death. He was the last man to order fired a national salute to Diaz and the official playing of the national hymn. These orders were given by him at Vera Cruz when Diaz went aboard the Ypiranga.

Earlier in the day he and Diaz had embraced each other in the presence of the troops, and Diaz, while tears appeared on his cheeks, assured General Huerta that while he could see little that was bright in the future, the hope of Mexico rested upon the national army.

"Diaz committed errors, of course," said Huerta, "but the good that he did entitles him to be classified as a great man, as a genius. All Mexicans will come to realize that, and the Mexican people should bring his ashes home to rest in native soil."

# GENERAL HUERTA SENDS MESSAGE

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To Diaz was given credit for the advance of Mexico to the status of a stable, progressive and prosperous government, although the autocratic methods he employed were widely criticised.

### Fare to Lagoon 25c after 4 p. m.

# BOMB WRECKS A PART OF CAPITOL

Washington, July 2.—A tremendous explosion, believed to have been caused by some kind of bomb or infernal machine, wrecked the public reception room on the east side of the capitol building shortly before midnight. No one was injured.

Officials believe that the explosive was placed by a crank who desired to create a sensation. Visitors were allowed in the room during the day, and a time machine may have been left without attracting attention.

Superintendent Woods of the capitol building, summoned by panic-stricken watchmen, made a hurried investigation, then telephoned for an expert on explosives. Until the expert has made his report no official statement concerning the incident will be made public.

First reports of the explosion said the windows in the reception room had been blown out, that an immense plate glass mirror was demolished, and that part of the ceiling and walls were torn down. The explosion was heard for several blocks.

Persons who reached the capitol soon after the explosion occurred, said they noticed what smelled like burned powder, which persisted fifteen or twenty minutes. Elliott Woods, superintendent of the capitol building, Sergeant-at-arms Higgins of

who patriotically assisted me in all works undertaken to develop industry and the commerce of the republic, establish its credit, gain for it the respect of the world and obtain for it an honorable position in the concert of nations—that same people, sir, have revolted in armed military bands, stating that my presence in the exercises of the supreme executive power is the cause of this insurrection.

"I do not know of any fact imputable to me which could have caused this social phenomenon, but permitting, though not admitting, that I may be unwittingly culpable, such a possibility makes me the least able to reason out and decide my own culpability. Therefore, respecting as I have always respected the will of the people, and in accordance with article 82 with the Federal Constitution, I come before the supreme representatives of the nation in order to resign, unreservedly, the office of constitutional president of the republic, in which the national vote honored me, which I do with the more reason since, in order to continue in office, it would be necessary to shed Mexican blood, endangering the credit of the country, dissipating its wealth, exhausting its resources and exposing its policy to international complications."

"I hope gentlemen, that when the passions which are inherent to all revolutions have been calmed, a more conscientious and just study will bring out in the national mind, a correct judgment, which, when I die, I may carry graven on my soul as a just estimate of the life which I have devoted and will devote to my countrymen."

The revolution led by General Francisco Madero, Jr., had brought about the aged president's reported pledge early in 1911 to resign his office in a bargain for peace, but on May 24, the day on which the resignation was expected, it was not forthcoming. Riots occurred that day in Mexico City, during which many persons were killed. The National Palace was stoned by mob shouting "Viva Madero!" and demanding to know why Diaz did not resign. The next day he read his letter of resignation to the chamber of deputies. A large majority voted aye; the other legislators rose and bowed their affirmation as their names were called.

Diaz, Leaves Capital.

The minister of foreign affairs, Francisco Leon de la Barra, was immediately chosen provisional president and Diaz, of whom for thirty years all Mexico had stood in awe, left the capital secretly the next day to embark at Vera Cruz for Europe. Since then he has lived virtually an exile in Paris and other European cities, a silent observer of still more troublesome times in the land he had long ruled.

The views General Diaz held of these subsequent happenings were reported mainly by rumor. He authorized but few interviews, and those in the main were those of an old man grieved over his own misfortunes and those of Mexico. He longed to see peace re-established, and was often quoted as having urged the now former President Huerta to quit to prevent a foreign war. He was repeatedly reported on the point of returning to Mexico, but he denied that he ever would, unless Mexico was drawn into war with the United States, or unless it was for him to die in his native land.

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## SPURS HUSBAND ON TO VICTORY



Dario Resta, the speed king who won a record-breaking victory in Chicago's first 500-mile international auto derby, admits that his wife was really the goal that spurred him on to victory. Mr. and Mrs. Resta were married shortly after the last Vanderbilt cup race, in which Resta landed first honors.

killed Mrs. Breece, her son and daughter in turn. Poynter surrendered to the sheriff at Vienna.

Mrs. Breece was shot by a shot gun and the three others by a revolver. Judge Slate said Poynter was indicted by the April grand jury of Maries county on a charge of disposing of mortgaged property. The Breeses were witnesses before the grand jury, and for that reason ill feeling was said to have grown up between them and their tenant.

Mrs. Breece was the widow of Captain George W. Breece, once a well-known Mississippi river pilot. The family formerly lived at Wichita, Kansas. Mrs. Wright, the wife of W. S. Wright, of Wichita, was visiting her mother when the tragedy occurred.

### DRY FARM LAND

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### NOTED WOMAN DIES.

Essen, Germany, July 2, via London, 7:20 p. m.—Mrs. Bohlen and Halbach, the mother of Lieutenant Krupp von Bohlen and Halbach, the head of the great German gun works here, died today. She was formerly Miss Sophie Bohlen of Philadelphia.

### ERECTING JOINT TABERNACLE

Pacatolet, Idaho, July 2.—The Christian church members started work yesterday on the new tabernacle, which will be erected by the members of the congregated religions in two days. The ladies of the churches serve meals on the grounds. Photographs of the building were taken yesterday at intervals of two hours. Two men, Frank and Carl Hafer, were injured yesterday when a rig broke and caused a fall of fifteen feet. The men are not in a serious condition. The Rev. R. C. Snodgrass of Rupert will conduct the meeting on Sunday, July 11.

### FREE PICTURES TONIGHT

Theme Sunday Night, "Romanism and the Bible"



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